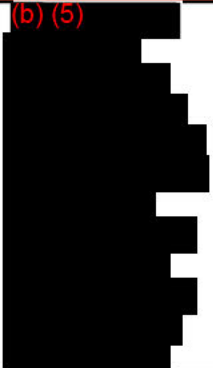


HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Possible Charges of Removability	Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-54a. Murder</p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of murder when, with intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person or causes a suicide by force, duress or deception; except that in any prosecution under this subsection, it shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant committed the proscribed act or acts under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance for which there was a reasonable explanation or excuse, the reasonableness of which is to be determined from the viewpoint of a person in the defendant's situation under the circumstances as the defendant believed them to be, provided nothing contained in this subsection shall constitute a defense to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter in the first degree or any other crime.</p> <p>(b) Evidence that the defendant suffered from a mental disease, mental defect or other mental abnormality is admissible, in a prosecution under subsection (a) of this section, on the question of whether the defendant acted with intent to cause the death of another person.</p> <p>(c) Murder is punishable as a class A felony in accordance with subdivision (2) of section 53a-35a unless it is</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) a capital felony committed prior to April 25, 2012, by a person who was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the offense, punishable in accordance with subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53a-35a,</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) murder with special circumstances committed on or after April 25, 2012, by a person who was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the offense, punishable as a class A felony in accordance with subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of section 53a-35a, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) murder under section 53a-54d committed by a person who was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the offense.</p>				
<p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(A)</p> <p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(i), (ii)</p> <p>INA § 237(a)(2)(E)(i)</p>	<p>Life imprisonment. See Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-5.</p>	<p>YES, aggravated felony for murder. See INA § 101(a)(43)(A).</p>	<p>YES, CIMT. See <i>Matter of Lopez-Amaro</i>, 20 I&N Dec. 668 (BIA 1993) (finding murder is a CIMT).</p>	<p>(b) (5)</p> 

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Possible Charges of Removability	Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-54b. Murder with special circumstances A person is guilty of murder with special circumstances who is convicted of any of the following and was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the offense:</p> <p>(1) Murder of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or of any local police department, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a state marshal who is exercising authority granted under any provision of the general statutes, a judicial marshal in performance of the duties of a judicial marshal, a constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection under the provisions of section 26-5, an employee of the Department of Correction or a person providing services on behalf of said department when such employee or person is acting within the scope of such employee's or person's employment or duties in a correctional institution or facility and the actor is confined in such institution or facility, or any firefighter, while such victim was acting within the scope of such victim's duties; <p>(2) murder committed by a defendant who is hired to commit the same for pecuniary gain or murder committed by one who is hired by the defendant to commit the same for pecuniary gain;</p> <p>(3) murder committed by one who has previously been convicted of intentional murder or of murder committed in the course of commission of a felony;</p> <p>(4) murder committed by one who was, at the time of commission of the murder, under sentence of life imprisonment;</p> <p>(5) murder by a kidnapper of a kidnapped person during the course of the kidnapping or before such person is able to return or be returned to safety;</p> <p>(6) murder committed in the course of the commission of sexual assault in the first degree;</p> <p>(7) murder of two or more persons at the same time or in the course of a single transaction; or</p> <p>(8) murder of a person under sixteen years of age.</p>				
<p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(A)</p> <p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(i), (ii)</p> <p>INA § 237(a)(2)(E)(i)</p>	<p>Life imprisonment. See Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-5.</p>	<p>YES, aggravated felony for murder. <i>See</i> INA § 101(a)(43)(A).</p>	<p>YES, CIMT. <i>See Matter of Lopez-Amaro</i>, 20 I&N Dec. 668 (BIA 1993) (finding murder is a CIMT).</p>	<p>(b) (5)</p>

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Possible Charges of Removability	Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-54c. Felony Murder</p> <p>A person is guilty of murder when, acting either alone or with one or more persons, such person commits or attempts to commit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> robbery, home invasion, burglary, kidnapping, sexual assault in the first degree, aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, sexual assault in the third degree, sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm, escape in the first degree, or escape in the second degree and, <p>in the course of and in furtherance of such crime or of flight therefrom, such person, or another participant, if any, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants, except that in any prosecution under this section, in which the defendant was not the only participant in the underlying crime, it shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause or aid the commission thereof; and (2) was not armed with a deadly weapon, or any dangerous instrument; and (3) had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant was armed with such a weapon or instrument; and (4) had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death or serious physical injury. 				
<p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(A)</p> <p>INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(i), (ii)</p> <p>INA § 237(a)(2)(E)(i)</p>	<p>Life imprisonment. See Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.</p>	<p>YES, aggravated felony for murder. See INA § 101(a)(43)(A).</p>	<p>YES, CIMT. See <i>Matter of Lopez-Amaro</i>, 20 I&N Dec. 668 (BIA 1993) (finding murder is a CIMT).</p>	<p>(b) (5)</p>

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Possible Charges of Removability	Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-54d. Arson Murder. A person is guilty of murder when, acting either alone or with one or more persons, he commits arson and, in the course of such arson, causes the death of a person. Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes, any person convicted of murder under this section who was eighteen years of age or older at the time of the offense shall be punished by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole.				
INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(A) INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(i), (ii) INA § 237(a)(2)(E)(i)	Life imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-54d.	YES , aggravated felony for murder. <i>See</i> INA § 101(a)(43)(A).	YES , CIMT. <i>See Matter of Lopez-Amaro</i> , 20 I&N Dec. 668 (BIA 1993) (finding murder is a CIMT).	(b) (5)

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-55. Manslaughter in the first degree: Class B felony (a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree when: (1) With intent to cause serious physical injury to another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person; or (2) with intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person under circumstances which do not constitute murder because he committed the proscribed act or acts under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance, as provided in subsection (a) of section 53a-54a, except that the fact that homicide was committed under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance constitutes a mitigating circumstance reducing murder to manslaughter in the first degree and need not be proved in any prosecution initiated under this subsection; or (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life, he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another person, and thereby causes the death of another person. (b) Manslaughter in the first degree is a class B felony.			
20 years imprisonment. See Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.	(b) (5) [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-55a. Manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm: Class B felony: Five years not suspendable (a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm when he commits manslaughter in the first degree as provided in section 53a-55, and in the commission of such offense he uses, or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by his words or conduct that he possesses a pistol, revolver, shotgun, machine gun, rifle or other firearm. No person shall be found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information. (b) Manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm is a class B felony and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment in accordance with subdivision (5) of section 53a-35a of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.			
20 years imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.	See above analysis of Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-55.	See above analysis of Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-55.	See above analysis of Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-55. (b) (5) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

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Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56. Manslaughter in the second degree: Class C felony (a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree when: (1) He recklessly causes the death of another person; or (2) he intentionally causes or aids another person, other than by force, duress or deception, to commit suicide. (b) Manslaughter in the second degree is a class C felony.			
Ten years imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.	(b) (5)		

¹ “‘Recklessness’ requires a conscious choice of a course of action either with knowledge of the serious danger to others involved in it or with knowledge of facts which would disclose this danger to any reasonable man, and the actor must recognize that his conduct involves a risk substantially greater than that which is necessary to make his conduct negligent.” *See Northrup v. Witkowski*, 175 Conn. App. 223, 248 (2017) *quoting Doe v. Boy Scouts of America Corp.*, 323 Conn. 303, 330 (2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). Also codified at Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(13).

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56a. Manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm: Class C felony: One year not suspendable (a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm when he commits manslaughter in the second degree as provided in section 53a-56, and in the commission of such offense he uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by his words or conduct that he possesses a pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, machine gun or other firearm. No person shall be found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information. (b) Manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm is a class C felony for which one year of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.			
Ten years imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.	See above analysis for Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56.	See above analysis for Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56.	See above analysis for Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56. (b) (5) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

Maximum Sentence	Aggravated felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-56b. Manslaughter in the second degree with a motor vehicle: Class C felony (a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree with a motor vehicle when, while operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or both, he causes the death of another person as a consequence of the effect of such liquor or drug. (b) Manslaughter in the second degree with a motor vehicle is a class C felony and the court shall suspend the motor vehicle operator's license or nonresident operating privilege of any person found guilty under this section for one year. The court shall also order such person not to operate any motor vehicle that is not equipped with an approved ignition interlock device, as defined in section 14-227j, for a period of two years after such person's operator's license or nonresident operating privilege is restored by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.			
Ten years imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-35.	(b) (5)		

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.

HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

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Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-57. Misconduct with a motor vehicle: Class D felony (a) A person is guilty of misconduct with a motor vehicle when, with criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle, he causes the death of another person. (b) Misconduct with a motor vehicle is a class D felony.			
Five years imprisonment. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-35.	(b) (5)		

² “A person acts with ‘criminal negligence’ with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.” Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(14).

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HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

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Maximum Sentence	Aggravated Felony?	Crime Involving Moral Turpitude?	Other
Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-58. Criminally negligent homicide: Class A misdemeanor (a) A person is guilty of criminally negligent homicide when, with criminal negligence, he causes the death of another person, except where the defendant caused such death by a motor vehicle. (b) Criminally negligent homicide is a class A misdemeanor.			
Fine not to exceed \$2,000 and imprisonment not to exceed one year. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-36.	(b) (5)		

CONNECTICUT HOMICIDE IN GENERAL

- Connecticut homicide statutes can be found at Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §§ 53a-54a through 53a-58.
- Jury instructions can be found online at <https://www.jud.ct.gov/JI/Criminal/Criminal.pdf> -- the relevant sections related to homicide can be found in Part 5: Crimes Against Life, pages 324-373
- General definitions for Connecticut Penal Code can be found at Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3.
 Definitions. Relevant definitions for homicide/ manslaughter statutes include the following:
 - “A person acts ‘intentionally’ with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense when his conscious objective is to cause such result or to engage in such conduct.” Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(11).
 - “A person acts ‘knowingly’ with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists.” Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(12)

³ “A person acts with ‘criminal negligence’ with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.” Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(14).

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- “‘Recklessness’ requires a conscious choice of a course of action either with knowledge of the serious danger to others involved in it or with knowledge of facts which would disclose this danger to any reasonable man, and the actor must recognize that his conduct involves a risk substantially greater than that which is necessary to make his conduct negligent.” *See Northrup v. Witkowski*, 175 Conn. App. 223, 248 (2017) quoting *Doe v. Boy Scouts of America Corp.*, 323 Conn. 303, 330 (2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). Also codified at Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(13).
- “A person acts with ‘criminal negligence’ with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.” Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 53a-3(14).

GENERIC OFFENSES

“AGGRAVATED FELONY CRIME OF VIOLENCE” (“COV”) INA §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(F)

- Includes any COV as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 16 (not including a purely political offense) for which the term of imprisonment imposed (regardless of any suspension) is at least one year. Section 16 defines a COV in two parts, § 16(a) and § 16(b). Section 16(a) “any offense that has as an element the use of attempted use or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.” In April 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that § 16(b) as incorporated by INA § 101(a)(43)(F) is unconstitutionally vague. *See Sessions v. Dimaya*, No. 15-1498, ---S. Ct. ---, (April 17, 2018).
- “Under the plain language of § 16(a), one of the elements of a [COV] must be ‘the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another.’” *Blake v. Gonzales*, 481 F.3d 152, 156 (2d Cir. 2007) quoting 18 U.S.C. § 16(a) and *Chrzanoski v. Ashcroft*, 327 F.3d 188, 191 & n. 6 (2d Cir. 2003).

“CRIME INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE (CIMT)” INA §§ 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II); 237(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) & (II)

- The Second Circuit has adopted the BIA’s definition of a CIMT, as conduct which is inherently base, vile, or depraved, and contrary to the accepted rules of morality and the duties owed between persons, or the duties owed to society in general. *See Mendez v. Mukasey*, 547 F.3d 345, 347 (2d Cir. 2008).

“DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, AND CHILD ABUSE” § 237(a)(2)(E)(i)

- A crime is a crime of domestic violence if it (1) is a COV as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 16 and (2) the victim was a “protected person” within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E)(i). *See U.S. v. Castleman*, 134 S.Ct. 1405, n.4 (2014).
- “Any alien who at any time after admission is convicted of a crime of domestic violence, a crime of stalking, or a crime of child abuse, child neglect, or child abandonment is deportable. For the purposes of this clause, the term ‘crime of domestic violence’ means any crime of violence (as defined in section 18 of title 18 of the United States Code) against a person committed by a current or former spouse of the person, by an individual with whom the person shares a child in common, by an individual who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the person as a spouse, by an individual similarly situated to a spouse of the person under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurs, or by any other individual against a person who is protected from that individual’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States...”

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HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

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“AGGRAVATED FELONY MURDER” §§ 237(a)(2)(A)(iii), 101(a)(43)(A)

- Term aggravated felony includes the murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor

“CERTAIN FIREARMS OFFENSES” § 237(a)(2)(C)

- “Any alien who at any time after admission is convicted under any law of purchasing, selling, offering for sale, exchanging, using, owning, possessing, or carrying, or of attempting or conspiring to purchase, sell, offer for sale, exchange, use, own, possess, or carry, any weapon, part, or accessory which is a firearm or destructive device (as defined in section 912(a) of title 18, United States Code) in violation of any law is deportable.”

“CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE”

- An alien is removable who, any time after admission, “has been convicted of a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance . . . other than a single offense involving possession for one’s own use of thirty grams or less of marijuana.” INA § 237(a)(2)(B)(i). A controlled substance is any substance that appears in Schedules I-V under 21 U.S.C. § 812. 21 U.S.C. § 802(6).

MAXIMUM SENTENCING

Unless the sentence is specifically listed in the statute itself, the following guidelines apply:

Juvenile Sentences

- §18-65a. Confinement of young and teenage women
 - Imprisonment not to exceed 5 years for women between the ages of 16 and 21
- §18-73. Confinement of male children and youths
 - Imprisonment not to exceed 5 years for men between the ages of 16 and 21

Connecticut Violations

- **§ 53a-27. Violation: Definition, designation**
 - (a) An offense, for which the only sentence authorized is a fine, is a violation unless expressly designated an infraction.
 - (b) Every violation defined in this chapter is expressly designated as such. Any offense defined in any other section which is not expressly designated a violation or infraction shall be deemed a violation if, notwithstanding any other express designation, it is within the definition set forth in subsection (a).
- **§53a-43 Fines for Violations**
 - Not to exceed \$500
 - In the case of a violation defined in any other section of the general statutes, if the amount of the fine is expressly specified in the section that defines the offense, the amount of the fine shall be fixed in accordance with such section.

Connecticut Misdemeanors: CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 53a-36 Imprisonment for Misdemeanor; 53a-42 Fines for Misdemeanors

- Class A—fine not to exceed \$2,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year
- Class B—fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed six months
- Class C—fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed three months

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HOMICIDE CONNECTICUT CRIMES CHART

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- Class D—fine not to exceed \$250 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days
- Unclassified—“an amount in accordance with the fine specified in the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime” or “a term in accordance with the sentence specified in the section of the general statutes that defines or provides for the penalty for the crime”

Connecticut Felonies

- **CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 53a-25 Felony: Definition, classification, designation**
 - An offense where a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in excess of one year is a felony
 - Felonies are classified as Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E, Unclassified, and Capital Felonies
 - Any offense defined in any section of the general statutes which, by virtue of an expressly specified sentence, is within the definition set forth in subsection (a) of this section, but for which a particular classification is not expressly designated, shall be deemed: (1) A class E felony if the maximum term of imprisonment specified is in excess of one year but not more than three years; or (2) an unclassified felony if the maximum term of imprisonment is otherwise within the definition set forth in subsection (a) of this section.
- **CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 53a-35 Imprisonment for Felony Committed *Prior to July 1, 1981***
 - (a) For any felony committed prior to July 1, 1981, the sentence of imprisonment *shall be an indeterminate sentence*, except as provided in subsection (d). When such a sentence is imposed the court shall impose a maximum term in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) and the minimum term shall be as provided in subsection (c) or (d).
 - (b) **The maximum term of an indeterminate sentence shall be fixed by the court and specified in the sentence as follows:**
 - (1) For a class A felony, life imprisonment;
 - (2) for a class B felony, a term not to exceed twenty years;
 - (3) for a class C felony, a term not to exceed ten years;
 - (4) for a class D felony, a term not to exceed five years;
 - (5) for an unclassified felony, a term in accordance with the sentence specified in the section of the general statutes that defines the crime; and
 - (6) for a capital felony, life imprisonment unless a sentence of death is imposed in accordance with section 53a-46a.
 - (c) Except as provided in subsection (d) the minimum term of an indeterminate sentence shall be fixed by the court and specified in the sentence as follows:
 - (1) For a class A felony, the minimum term shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty-five years;
 - (2) for a class B, C or D felony the court may fix a minimum term of not less than one year nor more than one-half of the maximum term imposed, except that (A) where the maximum is less than three years the minimum term may be more than one-half the maximum term imposed or (B) when a person is found guilty under section 53a-59(a)(1), section 53a-59a, 53a-101(a)(1) or 53a-134(a)(2), the minimum term shall be not less than five years and such sentence shall not be suspended or reduced, or when a person is found guilty under section 53a-60c, the minimum term shall be not less than three years and such sentence shall not be suspended or reduced, or when a person is found guilty under section 53a-60b, the minimum term shall be not less than two years and such sentence shall not be suspended or reduced;

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Prepared by the JLCs/AAs of the Hartford Immigration Court

- (3) for an unclassified felony, a term in accordance with the sentence specified in the section of the general statutes that defines the crime.
 - (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (c), except as provided in subdivision (2) of said subsection (c), when a person is sentenced for a class C or D felony or for an unclassified felony, the maximum sentence for which does not exceed ten years, the court may impose a definite sentence of imprisonment and fix a term of one year or less; except when a person is found guilty under sections 53a-55a, 53a-56a, 53a-60a, 53a-70a, 53a-72b, 53a-92a, 53a-94a, 53a-102a and 53a-103a, the court shall not fix a term of less than one year.
- **CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 53a-35 Imprisonment for Felony Committed on or After July 1, 1981**
 - For any felony committed on or after July 1, 1981, the sentence of imprisonment *shall be a definite sentence* and, unless the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime specifically provides otherwise, the term shall be fixed by the court as follows:
 - (1) (A) For a capital felony committed prior to April 25, 2012, under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release unless a sentence of death is imposed in accordance with section 53a-46a, or (B) for the class A felony of murder with special circumstances committed on or after April 25, 2012, under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release;
 - (2) For the class A felony of murder, a term not less than twenty-five years nor more than life;
 - (3) For the class A felony of aggravated sexual assault of a minor under section 53a-70c, a term not less than twenty-five years or more than fifty years;
 - (4) For a class A felony other than an offense specified in subdivision (2) or (3) of this section, a term not less than ten years nor more than twenty-five years;
 - (5) For the class B felony of manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm under section 53a-55a, a term not less than five years nor more than forty years;
 - (6) For a class B felony other than manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm under section 53a-55a, a term not less than one year nor more than twenty years;
 - (7) For a class C felony, a term not less than one year nor more than ten years;
 - (8) For a class D felony, a term not more than five years;
 - (9) For a class E felony, a term not more than three years; and
 - (10) For an unclassified felony, a term in accordance with the sentence specified in the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime.
- **CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 53a-41 Fines for Felonies**
 - A fine for the conviction of a felony shall, unless the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime specifically provides otherwise, be fixed by the court as follows:
 - (1) For a class A felony, an amount not to exceed twenty thousand dollars;
 - (2) for a class B felony, an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars;
 - (3) for a class C felony, an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars;
 - (4) for a class D felony, an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars;
 - (5) for a class E felony, an amount not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars; and
 - (6) for an unclassified felony, an amount in accordance with the fine specified in the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime.

Note: This chart does not analyze what effect the petty offense exception may have on a conviction that is determined to be a CIMT nor whether the offense meets any minimum sentence requirement.